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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for tion with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purposs.

The Sheriff of Luzerne.

que No. 10, Boulevard des Capucioes.

The exact details of the affair at Latimer. Pa., on Friday afternoon are somewhat obscurely known, yet the salient facts are

perfectly established. Fer two weeks a body of striking coal miners, mostly Poles and Hungarians, have roamed up and down the Lehigh Valley menacing the property of their employers and the workingmen who desired to continue at their toil. On Friday afternoon they made a violent charge against the miners at Crystal Ridge who refused to quit work, and were repulsed with difficulty by the sheriffs on guard. Then, while they were marching in force to attack another mine, they were met by the Sheriff of the county with his posse. The Sheriff read the riot act to them and commanded them to disperse. They refused to disperse, started to march through the Sheriff's party, and the Sheriff arrested their leader. The strikers tried to forcibly rescue the leader. assailed the Sheriff, and brought about a pitched battle. Shots were fired which finally grew into a solid volley on the part of the Sheriff's deputies, from which fifteen or twenty strikers were killed and many

more wounded. Whether the volley from the Sheriff's posse was or was not preceded by the Sheriff's definite command, the action should and will receive the applause of all the law-abiding citizens of Pennsylvania and of the whole country. It is deplorable that human blood was shed, but it was shed in defence of the law officers of the State in the performance of their duty in resisting and attempting to suppress an armed rebellion. Far more deplorable than The killing of these rioters is the abuse of the brave Sheriff which immediately proceeds from the demagogue politicians and the Pulitzer newspapers; and it is an inexplicable fact of human nature that even reputable people who should be the first to approve such a deed are among the first to condemn it.

During the railroad riots in Buffalo several years ago a boy was killed by a stray bullet fired by one of the members of the Twenty-second Regiment of this city, which was in Buffalo to help maintain the law. The death of the boy was in every sense un avoidable and he had recklessly exposed his life. Yet the District Attorney of Erie county, replying to what he thought was an exhibition of popular sentiment, made great efforts to discover and punish the oldier whom he went so far as to call the boy's "murderer."

The disgraceful proceedings in Ohio a few months ago are in every one's memory. There the Captain of a company which was called out to protect a man from lynching came very near being assassinated because he had actually ordered his men to fire upon the lynching party which was endeavoring to tear down the county jail. Then, as now, the shooting was declared to be unneces mary, the officer in command was said to have lost his head, and a vast amount of similar pother was made, all based upon the theory that guns are made to look at and not to shoot with, and that the Sheriff of a county and his deputies ought to sacrifice their own lives rather than kill a

Honor to the Sheriff of Luzerne county

A Danger Averted from the Republi can Party.

The political situation which now com pels the Republicans to nominate a ticket wholly their own, on a platform distinct-Ively and emphatically Republican, is an outcome of the summer's political turmoil altogether fortunate for the party.

The danger to the Republican party from the Citizens' Union movement was in the temptation to a fatal compromise of principle which it offered to the Republican leaders. Naturally, in their desire to attract to their party all votes which seemed to be within its possible reach, such a temptation was well nigh irresistible. The Low movement being the sole political enterprise of the summer, it assumed for the moment an importance in their eyes and in the estimation of the public which it did not really have. Low held undisputed possession of the field for three months. As the only candidate seeking the office of Mayor, he had no rivals, and the course was free for him. No opposition to his canvass came from any quarter, and not even the first preparations for the laying down of the lines of battle for the campaign had been made by the two great parties while he was already hustling to take possession of the unoccupied field. In the usual interval of rest from politics it was easy for his agents to absorb in his candidacy such political interest as there was. His personality also tended to give a sensational character to his enterprise, and upon a long struggle to secure public favor for his candidacy for office was a novel experiment in our politics, and his device of canvassing for signatures in his behalf was not less a novelty. It is remarkable that at a season when the usual public amusements of the town are intermitted the extraordinary undertaking provoked so little popular interest as it did.

It served, however, to give to the Low eandidacy a theatrical prominence deceptive to superficial observers of political currenta, and induced an exaggerated estimate of its significance. Accordingly, the the imaginations of Republican politicians | mould the conduct of peoples and governso far that they would become blinded to the vital importance of keeping their party faithful to the principles which can alone give it strength in the municipal campaigu to come.

That danger was great last month when the Republican organization invited the representatives of the various elements of the opposition to Tammany and Bryanism to join with it in a conference to secure their unity. The peril was happily averted, however, by the refusal of the Low agents to enter into the harmonizing discus-

have come to any agreement with them without effacing itself by becoming a mere appendage of the Low movement, and betraying the cause of which now it is the sole champion in politics. There was no common ground on which it was possible for the Citizens' Union and the Republican party to meet in agreement. They are radleally and diametrically opposed to each other, and they could not get together unless one swallowed the other outright. The Republican party is a national party, get-Low party was generated simply and especially to keep that very issue out of the municipal campaign. Moreover, in pursuit of its end of creat-

all national parties, the Citizens' Union has made concessions to all forms of political eccentricity and disorganizing social delusion. It has become a hodge-podge of Bryanism, single-taxism, socialism, communism, and anarchy, seasoned with religious fanaticism and philanthropic sentimentalism. This is a mixture too explosive to make it safe for any sane political organization to enter into association with it, When the sources from which it drew sympathy by catering to destructive social and political delusions are better understood, the revulsion against it at a time when such truckling is a crime against civilized order, will extend to all conservative people. Least of all, therefore, could the Republicans afford to assume any responsibility for the Citizens' Union, representative of the very spirit of disorganization it has set out to quench and destroy. Hence the possibility hat the Republican leaders might be induced by an exaggerated estimate of the importance of the Citizens' Union to make

perils involved. It is true of course, that there are real and ostensible supporters of the Low enterprise who do not recognize its mischievous tendency, regarding it only as an undertaking to elect as Mayor a man they deem intrinsically suitable, but they belong to the class of minds which never discern the true significance of social and political movements until they are frightened balf out of their wits by the sudden revelation of it to their understanding after it has long been apparent to minds of truer penetration. The spectacle of bank Presidents and smug merchants lending aid to this Low disorganization, threatening to every interest they have at stake, may seem astonishing, but it has been fre-

quently paralleled in history. Happily for the Republican party, it has been saved from that contamination, and will take its proper and logical place as the implacable foe of the Low movement, and all the vicious social and political heresies which are its strongest motive force.

Our Place Among the Nations.

Following the recent announcement from St. Petersburg that a treaty of alliance had been made between Russia and France, an enthusiastic member of the French Chamber of Deputies contributed an article to the Jour of Paris, in which he suggested that the United States should unite with its old ally, France, and its traditional and unswerving friend, Russia, in their new and formidable combination. Among the advantages pointed out by him as certain to accrue to our interest was the immense addition to our naval strength, which should make us absolutely secure on the ocean in any contingency that might possibly arise. From a purely French point of view the article was inspiringly patriotic, and, so far as it affected us, it was redolent of that delightful sentiment of friendship and good will which the countrymen of LAFAYETTE have ever entertained for those of WASHINGTON. M. GASTON GERVILLE-REACHE, the writ-

er of the article, must, of course, know that it is and has been our settled policy from the present time to form no entangling alliances with the European powers, to have no participation in their wars of aggression on one another, and to pursue an undeviating policy of peace and neutrality in all the controversies that from time to time agiate the Old World. But, doubtless, he also knew that we are not bound down by our written and fundamental law to an inflexible adherence to this national policy, and that, if they decined it for the best interests of the country, President McKINLEY and two-thirds of the Senate are at liberty to enter into an arrangement such as he contemplated with France and Russia, with Germany, Great Britain, Italy, or even China and Japan. The Constitution is silent on the subject. While prescribing how treaties shall be made, it leaves within the discretion of the Executive and the Senate the question with whom and for what purpose these solemn obligations shall be contracted. But while the Constitution holds the door of this latitude of action open, public opinion, following the teachings of our wisest statesmen, stands in tho entrance and resolutely prohibits the crossing of the threshold except for purposes in

which commerce is the dominant factor. In all history there is no parallel to this uniform, consistent pursuit of a policy of peace extending over so long a period of years, through so many successive generations, and under so widely different and often diametrically antagonistic conditions of internal politics. The parting monition of Washington, in his Farewell Address, that "it is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world," has been the rule of action the method by which it was carried on for all parties, under all circumstances; and aroused curiosity. The entrance of the the rigid adherence to it in the early years President of a great New York university of our history, when NaPoleon waged war on Great Britain, entailed on us enormous public and private losses, larger, perhaps, in extent than they would have been had we sided with either contestant in that struggle. The foreign critics of our Government and institutions have never appreciated the significance and importance to their respective countries of this rigorous non-participation by us in their sanguinary conflicts. They seem never to consider that if from motives of ambition, thirst for glory, desire of aggrandizement, passionate indulgence in national friendships or antipathies, or from the divers danger was that its glamour might affect | other motives that away the impulses and ments, we should precipitate ourselves into their contests, the European continent might undergo radical changes and even revolutions such as have never entered into

anybody's calculations. If, for instance, we chose at the present time to join the newly founded alliance between the old ally who so materially and heroically aided us in achieving our independence and the autocratic power that befriended us a generation ago in our afflicting hour of national tribulation, the whole aspect of the European situation sions, for the Republican party could not | would undergo such volcanic changes as to

make the future not of one, but of several nations, so problematical that the wisest statesmanship could not hazard more than a surmise as to the ultimate solution. The event would be one of the most mementous that has occurred in Europe in half a century. Our weight as a nation thrown into the scales of empire there would have an influence far-reaching and stupendous, from St. Petersburg to Delhi, from London to Melbourne, from Paris to Montreal, and from Berlin to Johannesburg. If, on the ting its vitality from a national issue. The other hand, we lent willing ears to the siren song of another nation and should give our adhesion to the emotional proposal for the unification of the Englishspeaking races in war and in peace, the ing a distinct municipal party opposed to destinies of natious and of millions of peoples for years to come might be predicted

with almost scientific certainty. Never before has a power so commanding from every point of view been held by a nation. Our majestic position, wondrous development, and peculiar system are among the very greatest achievements of all time. We have fully demonstrated the sublime truth, proclaimed by THOMAS JEF-FERSON, that man is capable of self-government, not dependent upon kings for his material and moral progress, and that he is happy in proportion as he is free.

Sweet Cider and Tippling Mike.

The great army of American cider drinkers, an amiable, healthy, and humorous host, will hear with trepidation and, perhaps, with incredulity, of the statements made by our contemporary, the Union Signal, on the authority of CLARA A. RAWORTH of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The lady is one of the lecturers of that organization. She declares that sweet cider concessions to its forbidden schemes afforded legitimate reason for alarm to all is "a much scarcer article than it is generconservative men who understood the grave ally supposed to be, and, in fact, a great part of that which is called by that name is not sweet cider at all." Precisely what the alleged sweet cider is, or how it should be correctly designated, or wherein it differs from real sweet cider, she does not say. According to what may be described as the heory of this champion of temperance, the mperfection of sweet cider, so-called, is due to the fact that the apples from which it is made are picked up from the ground instead of being picked from the trees. Mrs. RAWORTH says:

> "Cider contains considerable quantities of alcoho within three days. There is thus a narrow margin for the correct application of the name and a broad one in which it ventures upon the domain of a most deceitful and insidious poison. Cider undergoes a change so stealthily that ordinary persons do not de tect it. This in lefiniteness in the application of the name is every year mustering to the ranks of drinkers thousands of the best of American manuood. If sweet ider may be drunk at home, why not abroad? !! there is no danger in drinking it from the barre which stands in father's orchard, surely there is nonn accepting that which is sold abroad. Deacon So-AND-So, who keeps cider made from his own apples, is a greater menace to temperance than Tippling MIKE, who lies in the ditch."

Here is a sad and perhaps a too highly colored picture of the demoralization which follows an incipient longing for homemade cider, extending ultimately to a long ing for distillery-made clder, that "most

deceitful and insidious poison." The true friends of temperance, it is quite evident, are always on guard, watchful, alert, and even suspicious at the stealthy and crafty approach of the demon of drink. Who knows who is who or what is what, when Deacon So-AND-So down on the farm, an exemplar of fortitude and sobriety, has become unconsciously a greater menace to the cause he espouses than Tippling MIKE, who lies in the ditch? Against the wiles, if he has any, of Tippling MICHAEL, the friends of temperance and the fees of strong drink can protect themselves, but against the insidious weakness of Deacon So-AND So, false guide and unstable champion, they are helpless, and perhaps attention is called to the danger of the case none too soon by the Union Signal.

Heretofore, sweet cider has been regarded small amount of alcohol, and suggestive of the foundation of the Government down to the orchard, the fruits of the field, rather to the St. Louis platform; whereas Mr. Mcthan of the wine press. The cider of commerce, so to speak, the cider sold at retail, "hard" as distinguished from "sweet" cider, contains a larger proportion of alcohol than beer or porter, and a less proportion than claret, champagne, sherry, port, gin, brandy, rum, or whiskey. Sweet cider, not the sweet cider of Deacon So-AND-So or the sweet cider of Tippling MIKE, but the veritable sweet cider, as imbibed in abundance in New England and New York State, contains an even smaller proportion of alcohol. For that reason, until the Union Signal sounded a note of warning to the contrary, it has been regarded generally as a wholesome beverage.

The friends of sweet clder should be up and doing to defend it, for the cider-making season is now nearly at hand.

An Attack on Lord Roberts.

England's scare at the news from India is producing strange manifestations. The Times characteristically tries to bury its head in the sand, denying the gravity of the situation, while the other London newspapers publish the news and face the possibility of a general uprising. The Saturday Review already looks about for a scapegoat and selects for that purpose the only British General who has been tested in real war and as to whose ability there is no room for doubt, Field Marshal Lord Ron-ERTS of Kandahar.

Lord ROBERTS was incautious enough recently to express the opinions that the Afridi tribes could be trusted, and that he suspected the Ameer of Aighanistan had a hand in the movement. Events have shown that he was mistaken in the former opinion, while the Ameer has solemnly sworn in public durbar that he has always been loyal to the British. To forget, however, that he has grounds for resentment against the British Government and people requires British short memory and blindness. Two years ago, having been officially invited to visit England, he sent his son NASR ULLAH Khan in his stead as his representative. The Afghan prince was tolerated and treated with scant courtesy by the officials, while the press criticised his manuers, his unpunctuality, the length of his stay, and made fun of him generally. This he was able to contrast with his reception in Russia, where they know how to deal with Oriental susceptibilities. Lord ROBERTS is not alone in expecting results from the slights to the Ameer's representative, and he of all men must know best how

far ABDURBAHMAN may be believed. Starting from these possible errors in attacks Lord Roberts as the chief cause of the difficulties that have arisen since his departure from India, owing to his advocacy of the "forward" policy of the Indian administration on the frontier question. Not content with calling down upon him the Nemesis which very generally overtakes rash calculations, extreme self-confi-

advisers, weakness and imbsoility," and disculpating the Viceroy, Lord Elgin, at the expense of the Lansdowne-Roberts Administration, "whose motto was military aggression, and whose means were as unprincipled as their motto," it accuses him of disingenuousness, of throwing the blame for his actions upon other men's shoulders, and says of England's foremost soldier: "Not in vain was the astute little man named, of his godfathers and godmothers, SLEIGH ROBERTS." To back up its opinion it quotes heavy criticisms of the present petitions à la Gou Gou for the rest of his unsystem by elderly retired Indian officers. natural life. Gen. Sir NEVILL CHAMBERLAIN, for in-

stance, says: "A new departure has been embarked upon. Outposts have been pushed forward inside the hills-permanent garrisons have been established on lands belonging to the tritesmen. Valleys have been opened out and roads made with the object of letting then understand that they are no longer independent, but that they are at our mercy, and the whole system of e with them has made them aware that the old order of things has passed away. It is these acts that have led the tribes to coalescor it is this system that has taught their that union is strength, and has fanned the spirit of resistance that will be transmitted to future generations."

In spite of the retired Generals and the Saturday Review, nevertheless, England would breathe easier if she were certain that the White Czar and the Ameer had nothing to do with the troubles in the Khyber Pass, and if she knew that little Boss Bahadur were there to look out for her safety instead of rusting gloriously in his Irish command.

The Navies of Neutrals.

It is well to recall that one of the chief incentives to the building of our navy, a century ago, was that of protecting our commerce from European powers at war with each other. "To secure respect to a neutral flag," said WASHINGTON, in advising the creation of a fleet, "requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression."

We now find a British authority, Lieut. Col. Sir G. CLARKE, discussing the Important bearing which the navies of neutrals may have upon the next great war in Europe:

"The United States are now a considerable naval power, and their sea-borne commerce stands next to our own. It is inconceivable that they would tolerate such a confiscation of their property as occurred in 1809, when American cargoes, admitted to Dutch ports by Louis Boxarants, were select by the orders of Napotros. It is as inconceivable that they would recognize the vast paper blockade proclaimed by the British Government in November, 1807. more formidable now than when she headed the armed neutrality, would, if neutral, be well able to guard her interests, and those interests would be the ame as in 1801."

It is not unlikely, however, that Russia will take the rôle of a participant, rather than that of a neutral onlooker, in the next great European war. But Japan, as Sir G. CLARKE points out, would be another great accession to the powerful neutrals in such a contingency, and "in a contest of European navies on the China Sea would be well able to insure respect for her rights as a neutral."

The question which the discussion thrusts on us is whether we are fully prepared to assume the part even of a neutral in the next war of naval giants. The question too, is every whit as important in these closing years of the century as it was recognized to be in the opening years, with the added difference that the greater relative naval strength of belligerent nations forces a like increase of protective strength upon neutrals. In the means to defend our commerce and our rights may be security from being drawn into a contest or else suffering from its excesses.

The Ohio Gold Democrata.

They have a strange new zeal for civil service reform; call for its extension wherever possible in the nation" and in Ohio, chide the Ohio Republicans for not loving it, and thank Mr. McKINLEY for "his support and extension of the merit as a pleasant beverage containing a very aystem." In so far as the Ohio Republicans oppose the merit system, they are not true KINLEY is, but the Ohio Gold Democrata show again their isolation by their love for civil service reform. It is a Republican institution at present. It never had many friends among the Democrats; probably it never will have. The Ohio Gold Democrats agree with the Republicans as to it. That one more reason why they should go into the Republican party instead of continuing their lonely existence, but no: "the recent tariff legislation" a "an encouragement of extravagance and an infringement of prirate right, an unfair tax on all for the benefft of some." The old tune. In short, a Republican protective tariff is an enormity, while the Wilson protective tariff was presumably a masterpiece, although the Ohio Democrats omitted to say so.

They did not forget, however, to "de sounce in the Dingley bill the heavier duties on lumber, wool, and hides, as increasing the cost of clothing and shelter to the people." The American people don't seem to be worrying about the increase They will let these Ohio resolution writers worry for them.

The talk in the platform in condemnation of the annexation of Hawaii and speaking of what will be only another step in a long course of territorial expansion, most of which has been the work of the Democratic party, as "the beginning of a policy of territorial expansion certain to entail upon our country large taxation," and so on, is not the old-fashioned Democratic language, nor is it the language of farsighted American patriotism.

A sense of narrowness, of growing hunk erism, seems to be present in this Ohio plat form. The maintenance of the gold standard is only a casual detail in the resolutions. Instead of the retirement of the greenback, a gradual retirement of the so-called Gold Democrats may be looked for.

It becomes more and more evident that the coming campaign in New York will be fought on the same issues which gave intensity to the campaign of last year. Artificial issues fabricated in the interest of eccentric politica movements, and for the glorification of a par ticular candidate, will engage the interest of nobody except their manufacturers.

The Baltimore American contains this mysterious reminiscence:

"We remember very distinctly of Reg eaders asking the smerious in a campaign a few years ago to stop advocating oyster culture because it might burt the party."

Politics is a land of wonders, but it can con tain few more fantastic marvels than this. Who ever knew of an oyster hurting anybody? The oyster is the lamblet of the wet. And why judgment, the Saturday Review bitterly should an oyster want to hurt the Republican party! Because, if the Democrats got into power, there wouldn't be so much money to buy oysters with, and so ostroal life would be a better risk! Whatever may be the sentiments of the Maryland oysters toward the Republican party, it cannot be that any Republican, Democratic, Populist, Silver Republican, Prohibitionist, Social Labor, National, Gold Democrat, or

an eyster than to eat him. How then can or could eyster culture burt the Re-publican party of Maryland? We have a distinct recollection that the Maryland Mugwumps used to be eager for non-partisan oys ters, and we had a vague but satisfactory impression that Maryland oysters were protected by a civil service law, although it is not wholly clear whether the man or the oyster is examined At any rate, any well-behaved oyster is sure to get 100 per cent, for merit and 100 more for fitness; and any Republican politician in Maryland or anywhere else who has frowned on him deserves to be fed on brown hashed Cits' Union

Now the Hon. JOSEPH CLAY STILES BLACKBURN of Kentucky seems to be writing leading articles for the Augusta Herald of Georgia. At least only a member of the Blackburnian school could display this fine frensy:

"As if his foggy soul were not sufficiently seethed in the silme of his own unspeakable infamy, he gloats over the un-tuous delusion that the innocent has been made to suffer, and that, with the dexterity of desperation, he has succeeded in sheltering his echo ing brain cavity behind the unmanly ambush of anonymity."

Hot work for hot weather.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, has discovered that, "taking everything into consideration, it is quite conceivable that in the immediate future a man of less ability than Dr. ANDREWS will make a better head for Brown University than he would have made." It is easy to understand Dr. ANDREWS's unwillingness to embarrass Brown by his expessive ability, but how about the great new typewritten university which he is to conduct ! Is there no restriction on the amount of ability which the chief typewriter of a typewritten university may possess!

It is distressing to know that a curious impertinent has been hur ing questions at the mperturbable front of the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor of Boston. Did you vote for BRYANT What is the position of your feet as to the Chicago platform! And other questions of more interest to the maker than to the receiver. Is this a time to ask a man or Mayor questions! Wait until after the election. Mr. Quincy doesn't want to hurt anybody's feelings, and there are certain letters of which he will refuse to take any notice. What is the Australian ballot for if not to screen a fellow from cate chisms as to his vote !

One trouble with the select young minds in charge of the Citizens' Union is that they lon't know the difference between a political campaign and a balloon ascension.

The Nebraska State Journal says that he city of Lincoln "is now paying just about 86,000 more interest every year than it would e paying if the gold clause busines had not seen brought up when the work of refunding was in progress. Mr. BRYAN's injunction suit was the thing that queered the refunding." Doubtless Mr. BRYAN's antipathy to govern ment by infunction was increased by the result of the injunction which he obtained o preven the debt of Lincoln from being refunded in collars that appreciate in value.

The Eventual Possibilities of Womankind. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Referring to the ditorial remarks in yesterday's issue of your regarding "A Woman's Admissions About Wor Powers," I cannot refrain from saying that I con sider it would have been more in keeping with the usual fairness of The Sun to have concluded its edi-

torial by some such comment as here follows: It will be impossible to make any correct estimate as to the eventual possibilities of women before w as to the eventual possibilities of women before we shall have had several generations of sheolutely the same freedom and independence, socially as well as politically, for women as we have it for men. Then, and not before then, will it be fair to make any comparisons between the intellectual capacities of the excess. And it seems to me that if we consider the extraordinary progress she has made, despite the many and cruel obstacles that still ren ain in ner way, we need have no apprehensions as to the outcome of the struggle.

we need have no apprehensions as to the outcome of the struggle.

As to woman's probable inability to "catch up when masculine education is advancing at as great a rate as feminine," it must be remembered that knowledge is not inherited, but has to be acquired, and the ability to acquire it is present in the female se well as it the male, as may be readily proven by inquiring into the respective standing of girls and boys and men and women in coeducational institutions.

As to genius, it is fair to assume that under proper conditions it will disregard sex.
I should be pleased if you would give room to these lines in the columns of your esteemed paper.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

Belf-Murder in Battle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of Sept. 5 is an interesting article from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat on "Self-Murder in Battle," which terminates in these words:

Among the signs of progress in civilized nations no ne is more significant than this—that suicide on the attlefield a unknown where the armits of civilized ations confront each other. In our civil war or in

A man who served as Captain under Buell in our civil war told me a few years ago that throughout his time of service he carried conceated a phial of prussic acid, to be used should there arise a probability of hts being captured and consigned to Andersonville, and that many of his comrades were similarly and that many of his comrades were similarly equipped sgainst a similar possibility. He was then a young man, having no family dependent on him. He said that, in the Union army, the horror of Andersonville exceeded the fear of death. He did not tell me that any sodier so provided actually made use of the means of suicide; but, if the intention and the means existed in many cases, there may have been some cases wherein cocasion occurring, the means were really employed.

Bostox, Sept. 6, 1887.

Mr. Adams Wasn't at the Conference.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Your reporter was tainformed who mentioned me as present and speaking at the Democratic conference at the Holland House last night. As a matter of fact I was not present at all. Without wishing to have this disclaimer construed as a reflection on the attitude and senticonstrued as a reflection on the attitude and sentiments sacrived to me. I still prefer that the credit or discredit of thing said or ione by others should not be given to me. I may add, in passing, that, while glad that the voters are likely to have a varied assortment of platforms and candidates from which to choose, I have contemplated waiting until the required Democracy shall have acted, before finally deciding, for myself, that some other ticket ought to be supported rather than theirs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

A Tammany Man Suggests Candidates. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Mayoralty see this fall promises to eclipse even the Presidential race in its importance to New Yorkers.

thai race in its importance to New Yorkers.

As there will, no doubt, be three straight tickets in
the field, the Republican. Citirens' Union, and Tammeny Hail, it will be "a right to the finish."

Tammany Hail, therefore, seems to have now the
best change of returning to power that ever it will
again have, unless it grows careless. With a man
like Andrew Green, or, better still, William C. Whitney, or, best of all, drover classeland, I fail to see how
Tammany can meet defeat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

Button Portry. To the Epiron of The Sux-Sir: Here are others; John L. Wot Fell!

> Both ? S'death !

one on a calamity howier. At a station near

Would Not Help If He Could. From the Van Wert (Neb.) Bulletin at this station on Wednesday, and related a good

prosperity. I'd be glad to see some." In a seat opposite was a big rawboned fellow, evi-lently an ironworker, who said: "Pil ask one question and I want yes or no for an answer. Do you onestly wish to see prosperity just now?"
"Well, under ——"

"Hold on. Not under or over anything. If, by turning your hand, you could make McKinley's Adinistration the most prosperous the country ever had, would you do it?"

"I thought so," said the big fellow. "You belong to the class that would see the country bankrupt and laboring men suffering to save your party." The big fellow said more, but it was not exactly in the

The Bemocratic Prospects.

From the Petersburg Daily Index Appeal. The party will win no victories in national contests or in the more important States so long as it is unde dence, arrogant disregard of scher minded | politician would do anything worse to the incubus of a 16 to 1 free collage pledge.

THE SPOILSHEE OF 1897.

and Setfishment Bampant Behind the

From Gunton's Hagarine Of course, the real motive behind this anti-Republican Low movement is to claim the credit for the election of Mr. Low, and so, like true spoilsmen, demand the larger share of the patronage in the organization of the Greater

New York. It does not require much insight to see through this non-partisanship cry. It is probably true that the Citizens' Union is really anti-Tammany, but it is scarcely less clear that its chief object s to transfer the patronage of New York from Tammany Democrate to Mugwump Democrats, and for purposes of "national politics."

The talk about separating municipal from na-tional politics is not to be taken seriously. It is a mere catchword to promote local disorganization. Even those who think they are in earnest about it do not mean it in practice. The truth is that the theory of public policy represented in political party is just as feasible and necessary in municipal as in State or national politics. If a political party represents a principle of public policy that is good at Washington or at Albany, it will be good at the City Hall. Any pretence about divorcing the administration of the Greater New York from political principle and party organization should be taken as campaign sawdust. The mere shopkeeper's method of administering the Greater New York would be a small-souled, bungling failure.

The election of the Mayor and the organization of the Government of the Greater New York is to be the beginning of a new epoch in the history of New York, and no amount of playing with phrases should be permitted to divert the people from thoroughly understanding the full significance of the event. With all that can be said about individual bosses and local politiclans, the fact remains that whatever there is of decency and bonor and influence for good in the greater metropolis is with the Republican party. It is therefore only in conjunction with the Republican party that anything can be done effectively to emancipate the Greater New York from Tammany rule. With its anxiety for a harmonious campaign against Tammany, the Republican party has been almost diffident in discussing the question for fear of offending the Citizens' Union. This may be a mistake. As we have said, in the large view of the case it is almost as important to prevent the election of a free-trade city Government as it is to prevent the return of Tammany, and since the Repubican party is the backbone and loins of the entire respectable reform movement, it is a Reiblican right and a duty to insist that the candidate for Mayor shall not be an enemy of the Republican party.

Empire State Republicans on Seth Low.

From the Corning Journal. The great Republican party of New York city which last year reversed the usual enormous Demo cratic majority and gave Major McKinley the magnificent plurality of over 20,000, does not propose to be bluffed or buildozed by any set of irrepolitical neophytes styling themselves the "Citisens Union." It does not propose to play into Democratio bands by surrenvering its guns. It will stand by its colors and be true to its principles, and it will put into the field a ticket around which every Republican can rally.

From the Sag Harbor Express The Citizens' Union of Greater New York in its hasty nomination of Seth Low for Mayor before all the different elements opposed to Tammany could hold their meeting of conference, has placed itself in the attitude of an assistant Tammany machine.

From the Seneoa Fulls Journal. The refusal of the Citizens' Union to enter into a onference with the other organizations opposed to Tammany is a manifestation of the rule or ruln poly carried to its extreme limit.

From the Binghamton Republican By accepting the Citizens' Union nomination for Mayor of New York Mr. Low has probably spotled his chances for su-cess unless he receives the Tam many nomination. Undoubtedly he could receive a ination from the Cleveland Democracy, but it ould do him little good, for in New York city Cleveland Democrats are few and far between.

From the Cazenovia Republican The Citizen' Union, although representing a minority of those opposed to Tammany, has assumed a diotatorial attitude from the first, which has alienated the support of the other good government for The nomination of Mr. Low in opposition to the wishes of the Republicans makes certain the nomi-

ation of a straight Republican candidate. From the Poughkeepsie Evening Star The supporters of Mr. Low believe that the Repub ican organisation dare not risk defeat by putting up a separate ticket and so will be forced to indorse him as their candidate. The attitude of the leaders of the organization is that political exigency, the nce of their organization, demands that the organization shall perform its functions and pay no

ttention to the clique. From the Albany Evening Journal Everybody knows how names are obtained to publle petitions. In this instance there is no doubt that thousands of Democorats signed for the very purpose which has now been brought about. And then, again, many Republicans signed who will not vote for Mr. low if a candidate of their own party is put in the field. The Low petition will cut no figure in November.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chroniole It becomes obvious that the Citizens' Union is first and foremost an enemy of the Republican party. Now that it has unmasked itself, its true character

A Romance of the North.

Lady Clara Klondike, the golden-haired daughter of the first Duke of Dawson, stood within the grand old eaken ball of her father's palace, overlooking the frozen river and the snow-clad bills She was clothed heavily to rich and elegant furs, for the winter had

een long and cold and the end was not yet. She shive red as the seneschal announced the ar rival of the Count of St. Michael. Full well she tnew the intent of the Count's visit, and she steeled herself for the encounter which she knew must folow quick upon their meeting. ing the fair being standing by the wide fireplace

of the drawing room, looking more lovely than he had ever seen her, he approached her side in a whiri "At last," he efsculated in suppressed tones

"Why?" she inquired in a tone of voice which made the Klondike winter seem like a tropic dream "Oh, sweet Claire," he murmured, "so long have I yearned for this moment. Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge, but all days were dumb to me and all nights black in ignorance while I have been waiting to come thus into your presence and offer you my heart, my hand and

Thus speaking he flung himself at her feet, the meanwhile ten large end soiled Indians from the headwarers of the river came forward rolling into the beautiful reception room ten barrels of pur sdulterated gold dust worth \$19.35 au ounce at any

ook, and there was in it almost a reay flush of hope. She watched the barrels eagerly, for they looked so much like the barrels ber father was wont to pack hams in ere he had come bither from Chicago so many years agone. However, it was but a moment until she detected

At first Lady Claire's fair face took on a kindly

nothing in the barrels save gold dust, and she involuntarily and convulsively clutched at her bedia moned and gold stomacher, hanging now so loosely about her fair form. The Count, still at her feet, took no notice, for he

had not spent the winter in Klondike, and did not know how it was. As she saw what the Count was lavishing upon her,

she drew back and toucked him with her foot as a token that he might arise. "Take back your gold, Count," she said, waving her lily white hand for the Indians to witudraw as

they had come, that is, accompanied by the barrels. "Take back your gold. I have no use for it here. It was kind of you to think of it, and I am sure I appre clate your conriesy, but Charile McManagia has forty pounds of boiled dog which he says shall be all mine own if I socept him, and you must excuse me, Count, really you must."

Before the ice broke up in the river in July, the

Count began to understand Lady Clatro's choice. W. J. LAMPTON.

Bryan's Three Years' Job. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Bryan's speeches do not read well a year afte delivery. They are inaccurate and not adjusted to later events. This will make his canvass of the next three years a continual effort to explain himself.

WHAT IS COING ON IN SOCIETY

It has been golfing week all over the country, and as a consequence the elements have pro-vided the most unfavorable conditions of temperature that could have been devised. Intense beat under a broiling sun is more trying to the golfer, and threatens more serious consequences, than does a pouring rain and water-soaked links. On Monday James A. Tyng, Jr., was in capital form, both at Baltusrol and hierristowa, and not only won the holiday cup, but established a new amateur record for Morris county, At the Westbrook Golf tournament at Islip, L. L., there has been good play all the week, and the tournament took on more of a society aspect than it ever does at Morristown, so many ladies filled the plazzas of the clubbonse or followed the contestants in their long circuit of the links. Among them were Mrs. Bayard Cutting. whose son is distinguishing himself more and more every year and will soon be a crack players Miss Cutt ng, Mrs. Henry B, Livingst the Misses Livingston, Mrs. Henry B. Hellins, and Miss Nicholas, and a party from Shinne cock, among whom were Miss Beatrix Hoys, who won this summer for the second time the Ladies' Championship at Manchester-by-the Sea, and many others from along the southern shore of Long Island, which is studded with golf links as the heavens are with stars.

For the amateur golf championship which opens in Chicago this week so many entries have been made by society men that it is difficult to recall the list. Among them are Forball Keene, Walker B. Smith, James A. Tyng, James L. Breese, William Burden, Jarvis Hunt, H. M. Harriman, W. R. Betts, and Dovereux Emmet.

Newport has been occupied pretty generally during the week in trying to keep cool and in declaiming against the heat. Speculation as to the probable length of the Newport season forms a continual subject of discussion. There are many who think that it cannot long survive the absence of the Westbury hunting set, who are already making preparations for departure, and who have such luxurious homes awaiting them that they can hardly be expected to linger much longer. The hunting season on Long Island has already opened, and Mr. and Mrs Albert Stevens and Mr. Harry Vingut left Southampton several days since to join the Hempstead colony. Then several very beautiful places at Newport have remained closed all summer, as for instance The Breakers, Vinland, the Goelet chateau, and more recently Belcourt and the Marble House. may be added Beechwood, where Mrs. Astor never remains very late, and from which Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor will soon departs Wakehurst, which will probably be closed when Mr. Van Alen makes his customary coaching trip to Lenox, about the third week of this month, to say nothing of the vast crowd of summer people who take cottages for two or three months and are quite willing to go when the band has ceased to play and the "big people" have set the example. Newport after Oct. 1 is as beautiful as it was in June, but its summer population of rich people have palaces on the Hudson awaiting them, or hunting lodges on Long Island, where a more exciting season than Newport's is preparing for them, while those who have young daughters to chaperon are bound to travel with them to Lenox, where they endure the tortures of inferior hostelries for the dancing, picnicking, boating, and flirting that young America craves and generally secures.

The wedding of Mr. John Nicholas Brown and Miss Natalie Dresser was celebrated at old Trinity Church on Wednesday, and was quite as imposing a function as the marriage of Miss Blight and Mr. Thompson on the Wednesday. There was an air of solid respectability about it which made a pleasant background to the young girls' fineries and the flowers which adorned Mrs. Edward King's oldtime mansion.

Cards are out from Mrs. Eldridge for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Louie Douglas Eidridge, to Mr. Morris Rutgers Barnewell, at All Saints' Chapel, on Tuesday, Sept. 28. This engagement has only recently been announced, and it is amusing to old New Yorkers to see in society columns Mr. Barnewell iden-tified only by his relationship to Miss Bessie Barnewell, his sister, who nobly worked in the millinery business for the support of her father and his family, and is now happily married in Providence. As a matter of fact there is no older or better-known family on New York's social records than the Barnewells. They are clesely connected with the Schermerhorns, Crugers, and Van Rensselsers, and it has been nly by repeated strokes of adverse fortune that they have dropped out of the social swim and he present generation has come to be associated mainly with the various branches of business in

which they have sought protection from the in-

roads of poverty. The Lenox season may be said to have begun the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloan and their daughters at Elm Court. All Lenox turned out to welcome them, and there was a seneral rejoicing that they had returned in safety from their far-away Western journey. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes has also come back from the Adirondacks and has already given several entertainments. She has cards out for a garden party and two large dinners, and will have several dancing parties during the autumn. Golf has filled the air during the week. and the contests for the Ambassador's cup have brought all the world to the golf ground day after day. The finals, which were played on the hottest day of the season, awakened great enthuslasm, and Mr. David W. Bishop's victory called forth shouts and acclamations. The result was cabled without loss of time to Mr. Von Thielman, and in the evening Mr. Bishop became the permanent possessor of the cup.

Lenox Club. The Vanderbilt family are certainly one and all of a migratory turn of mind. Scarcely have the Sloane and Twombly families returned from Alaska and the Yukon River, while the Valiant is carrying Mr. Willie K. Vanderbils and his friends over the northern waters of Europe, and George Vanderbilt is lingering in the neighborhood of Paris, and the head of the house is seeking renewed health in the mountains of Switzerland, than we hear of Dr. Seward Webb and his brothers, having arrived at Yellowatone Lake, Wyoming, en route to the Jackson Hole country for a bunting trip. There they will be met by Gen. Coppinger, Siz Ross Price, and a number of English and American army men. The party will consist of about a hundred men, and will have at least 200 horses and mules on which to pack pro-

The great golf tournament on the Lenox links

will begin on Sept. 27 and will call forth all the

beauty and smart dress which in former times

assembled for the tennis tournament at the

visions. It will be the largest hunting party ever seen in the Yellowstone region. The very problematical visit of Prince Alex ander George of Teck, about which so much has been said, and whose presence will be claimed by Lenox, Philadelphia, Newport, and New ork on his first arrival, but about which nothing has as yet been mentioned in the London journals, will, however, give a big boom to the Lenox season, should be make his first appearance there. He is a genuine British royaltysecond son of Queen Victoria's first consin and great grandson of George III. His mother, wuo vas the jolly, genial Princess Mary of Cam bridge, and who has made herself popular among all classes and conditions of the Brit st people, has been rather fortunate in her matrionial schemes for her children, her only daughter being the wife of the heir presumptive to the crown and her elder son well provided for by his marriage with one of the Duke of Westminster's daughters. That she would have no objection to the marriage of the younger one, Prince Alexander. with an American helress, has been proved by the rumors current in London during the same mer that negotiations were pending for his betrothal to a young American girl who has been very prominent in Court circles there. No one knows anything by authority of his projected visit to this country, but one thing is pr tain, that he will find his way to Newport be

fore he has been here very long. Among the passengers who arrived restering n transatlantic linera were Mrs. Ogden Goelek Miss and Mr. Goelet, the Hon, Levi P. Morton and the Misses Helen and Lena Morton, Mrs Pierre Lorillard, the Hon. J. P. Roomevell, and sight or ten Bishops of the P. E. Church.